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Shall We Assist Spain?

Rumors of the completion of a new administrative reform bill for Cuba are again rife. They detail various cautious concessions which pretend to be an approach to autonomy. These concessions might scarcely be worth attention, but for being coupled with the assertion that, in a commercial treaty between Spain and the United States, they are to be referred to in a way that will furnish to our country a guarantee that they are to be carried into effect.

It seems to be a feature of Mr. CLEVE-LAND's policy toward Cuba to bargain with Spain for putting Cubs back under the yoke of Spain. He is perfectly willing to have the throne paramount there as he was more than willing to have it in Hawaii.

But suppose that such a commercial treaty as is spoken of should be made. Suppose it should be ratified by the Senate. Suppose even that the insurgents, disheartened and more deeply hurt by this act than by the arms of Spain, should yield, and peace should be restored. What would be the reflection of our country, years hence, on recalling the time when Cuba was so near to gaining that independence which all other Spanish possessions in the New World have gained, but fell back to colonial servitude, under the push which our Government gave her ?

Weyler Pacifying Cuba.

Since the famous announcement that "peace reigns in Warsaw." there has scarcely been a more extraordinary process of pacification than that which Gen. WEY LER has lately been engaged upon in Cuba A recent despatch says that this warrior has been in Colon, and may be expected in Santa Clara to-day. "His fighting columns have left behind them desolation and ruin. Outside the garrison towns, there cannot now be found standing a house or even a peasant but in the Pinar del Rio, Havana, or Matanzas provinces."

With all allowances for exaggeration, a terrible devastation is thus depicted. And so far as we can understand, this seems to be what the President and Congress are waiting for, as a justification of their course. This laying waste of the island is to be assumed as showing a superiority on the part of Spain, which forbids our recognizing either the independence of the patriots or even their status as belligerents.

But after WEYLER returns from his victorious campaign against homes and crops, to be crowned with more laurelant Havana, the real military strength of the republic will be as apparent as ever, and will show itself against the Spanish forces. Is Congress clear of connivance in the laying waste of the island !

Mr. Cleveland and the Canal-The Frelinghuysen-Zavala Treaty.

In the communication of Mr. J. D. Rop-RIGUEZ, which has given a temporary setback to the Nicaragua Canal project, there are some points for special consideration.

Mr. Roperguez is Minister of the Greater Republic of Central America, which com prises Nicaragua, Honduras, and Salvador. The canal enterprise has had grants from both Nicaragua and Costa Rica, but the latter naturally does not appear in the protest of Mr. Rodriguez at all, and yet two republics which have nothing to do with the canal are joining Nicaragua in what may possibly be regarded by Costa Rica as an interference with her own rights.

But a second point is more important Minister Rophicuez's communication ends with a proposal to substitute for the pending canal bills in Congress a rehabilitation of the Frelinghuysen-Zavala treaty; this opens a new line of thought.

That treaty, which Mr. CLEVELAND opposed at the beginning of his first term of the Presidency, was favored by many friends of the canal. Senator Mongan. whose leadership in Congress on this matter no one will dispute, has just declared that he would still "prefer that treaty to the pending bill or anything else." Mr. SHER-MAN, whose utterances on the subject have become important, says that, in his opinion, if that treaty had been ratified, the canal would have been completed before the present time.

But is there the slightest reason to sup pose that the present Administration would revive the treaty? It came into existence when, on Sept. 30, 1884, the Maritime Canal Company's former concession had lansed. President ARTHUR had great faith in the value of an Isthmus canal under American control, and since the Panama project seemed to be irrevocably a European undertaking, he was urgent that the Nicaragua route should be adopted by us, and treated practicatry as a part of our coast line. It was a bold conception, cutting the and, as a matter of fact, impracticable. knot of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty tangle, and rescuing the Nicaragua project from its existing stage of failure as an unaided

undertaking of private American capital. Secretary FRELINGHUYSEN quickly outlined his plans and asked Nicaragua to send an envoy to negotiate with him. Mr. JOACHIM ZAVALA came, and a treaty was submitted to both countries for approval in December. 1884. Secretary CHANDLER, about the same time, ordered Mr. MENOCAL aided by Mr. PEARY and Ensign CHAMBERS, to Nicaragua to resurvey the route.

Nicaragua promptly ratified the proposed treaty. But in our Senate grave doubts arose. Under the proposed agreement the United States Government undertook to build, operate, and exclusively control the and Nicaragua was to grant in return not only an exclusive right of way, but a broad strip of land in fee simple, all along the route from sea to sea. Mr. KEAS-BEY's summary of the treaty adds that the United States undertook to protect Nicaragua in the possession of her lawful territory, to lend her \$4,000,000, to be expended in internal improvements, and, finally, to give with one-third of its net revenues. Many Senators regarded this treaty as coming very mear a protectorate over Nicaragua, and also graphical distinction in taxation is a heresy

Britain on account of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty. The stress of the debate was upon these points, and very largely upon whether the proposed agreement with Nicaragua did or did not interfere with that former treaty, Not a few Senators held that the time was ripe for making an issue and standing on the Monroe doctrine. Some believed that the Clayton-Bulwer treaty had leen violated by England again and again, and was no longer worth the paper t was written upon. In fact, when the vote on the treaty was taken in January. 1885, there were 32 yeas to 23 nays. Thus the prevailing sentiment was for ratification at all hazards, but it did not secure the needed two-thirds vote. Mr. EDMUNDS at once entered a motion to reconsider the vote, so that the treaty remained in the Senate's possession, and thus the matter stood when Mr. CLEVELAND came in.

He promptly wrecked the whole project by withdrawing the treaty, thus acting by President ARTHUR and the Senate in this matter precisely as he did eight years later by President HARRISON and the Senate regarding the treaty with Hawaii. In both cases he used his executive power to prevent the further consideration of a matter for which his predecessor was responsible, and which was in the possession of another part of the Government for final action thereon. In his an nual message he explained that he could not approve "propositions involving paramount privileges of ownership or rights outside of our territory, when coupled with absolute and unlimited engagements to defend the territorial integrity of the States where such interests lie." It might seem that Mr. CLEVELAND could have trusted to the Senate's previous failure to ratify the treaty, but he preferred not to give that body a chance to take it up again. That seems to be his method of exercising the prerogatives of the President, although possibly he may also have agreed with Mr. Mongan, who recently expressed the opinion that the Senate would have ratified the treaty by a two-thirds vote the next

time it was brought up. It is not necessary to discuss just now the relative advantages of the Frelinghuysen-Zavala trenty and the pending canal bills, either to this country or to Nicaragua. The | the abolition of the separate exchequers latter apparently fears that she might be crowded out of her rights and of her pecuniary profit by the pending bills. Obviously the \$6,500,000 set apart for Nicaragua in the proposed legislation is a larger sum than the \$4,000,000 provided by the old treaty; but the earlier aum was cash and the present is in shares, which may or may not earn anything, while Nicaragua has her eye also on the joint ownership and share of the net revenue proposed by the earlier arrangement. It is a fair question. therefore, whether her real anxiety is not less as to the ability and willingness of the United States to carry out toward her all the stipulations made in her contract with the Maritime Canal Company, than it is as to her chance of using the proposed transfer as | cultural country, only £180,000, a sum far a means of procuring terms which she regards as still more favorable.

This matter, however, may be dropped for the present, for the most ardent advocates of the pending Canal bill hold that the old treaty, which Mr. Mongan says "would strong as it seems, will go to pieces. have done more for the people of the United States than any treaty which has been signed since the treaty of Ghent," comes up just now only as a block to practical action upon the canal project. This is clear, since it is not to be supposed that Mr. CLEVELAND, after having out himself on record against this treaty at the outset of his career as President, will close his career by reviving it.

One thing further seems to us clear. The Nicaragua Canal project has a most important bearing on the question of ratifying the general arbitration treaty. It is beyond dispute that when, twelve years ago, the Senate came so near to concurring in the Frelinghuysen-Zavala treaty, the great question in doubt was whether it would not involve us with England. Can it be possible, then, to ratify the general arbitration treaty without clearly understanding its relation to the canal, whatever shape the enterprise may take, especially with a proposal from Nicaragua to revive the Frelinghuysen-Zavala treaty now pending ?

Mr. CLEVELAND's record for strangling treaties of supreme importance concluded by his predecessors in office, not giving the Senate even the opportunity to act finally on them, will hardly dispose that body to give much weight to his desire to have his own treaties ratified, instead of being turned over to his successor. But when we find that his treatment of the treaty of 1884 may have prevented us from having to-day a canal built and running under exclusive American control; when he based that treatment on the idea that this canal must be "a trust for mankind, to be removed from the chance of domination by any single power," even the United States, and with "dedication to universal and neutral use," the Senate must look closely at any arbitration treaty which he makes with England. We cannot sign away to Great Britain's possible acquisition any American rights involved in the Nicaragua Canal.

The Attempt to Defend the Overtaxation of Ireland.

Those who oppose the reduction of the taxes annually collected from Ireland for the imperial exchequer are not satisfied with alleging that Irishmen have nothing of Laborers revived. to complain of because what is drawn from them with one hand is paid back with an other in the form of extra appropriations. They also assert that such a reduction would, as a matter of principle, be wrong,

It is not now denied that Ireland's prope contribution to the revenue of the United Kingdom should not exceed one-twentieth of that of Great Britain, while her proportion of the taxes actually levied amounts to one-eleventh. These two facts are not disputed, because they were admitted by every member of the late Royal Commission ex cept one. The conclusion, however, reached by a great majority of the commission that the revenue derived from Ireland ought to be curtailed is disputed on what are termed "grounds of principle." It is said, for instance, that Great Britain and Ireland are now and have been since the amalgamation of the exchequers in 1817 one country; that Irish counties like Kerry and Mayo are just as much parts of that country as are English counties like Lancashire and Yorkshire: that taxation is now practically identical and uniform all over the country; that individuals, not countries, are taxed; that no individual in the United Kingdom is treated exceptionally on account of the place in which he lives; that the drinker of tea. the smoker of tobacco, the consumer of beer and spirits, and the payer of income her a joint ownership of the canal, together | tax are all charged with the same rate of duty, whether they are inhabitants of Ireland, England, or Scotland; and that a geo-

as being likely to provoke trouble with Great | in political economy which even the eminent names associated with the Royal Commission cannot justify.

These arguments were examined the other day at a mass meeting in Dublin by THE O'CONNOR DON, one of the members of the Royal Commission who signed the majority report. It was pointed out by him that identity of taxes does not necessarily produce equality of treatment. Were France and England united under one Government, a tax on tea would be nearly all paid by Englishmen. Substitute a tax on coffee of light wines, and it would be nearly all paid by Frenchmen. We are further reminded by THE O'CONNOR DON that the argument that geographical distinction is an economical heresy was abandoned not only by the terms of the question referred to the Royal Commission appointed by the Rosebery Government. but also by the Unionist Chancellor of the Exchequer after consultation with his colleagues in 1890, when he moved for a committee to inquire into "the equity of the financial relations in regard to the resources and population of the three kingdoms." The Unionist House of Commons adopted that motion and ordered the preparation of complicated and expensive returns, based on the assumption that Great Britain and Ireland are separate countries for financial purposes. It is too late, therefore, to assert that the fiscal injustice suffered by Ireland cannot be remedied because identical taxes are levied all over the United Kingdom.

THE O'CONNOR DON proceeded to show that the whole history of the financial relations between Great Britain and Ireland from the earliest times was in direct opposition to the theory of an indivisible country. Never since the first connection of Ireland with the British crown had there been absolute uniformity of taxation between the two countries, and all the late attempts to approach such uniformity had been made in contravention of the spirit and the words of the Act of Union. The speeches of PITT and CASTLEREAGH show that they never intended that Ireland should contribute to the imperial revenue in a higher proportion than her resources would justify. The Act of Union itself contained special provisions for the separate fiscal treatment of the two countries. Even after and for more than fifty years after the union this separate treatment was applied in a marked manner. It was not, for instance, until 1819 that the tobacco duties were assimilated. The stamp duties remained different till the year 1842. The income tax was not imposed in Ireland until the year 1853, and the spirit duties were not assimilated until 1858. In the very last session of Parliament the Chancellor of the Exchequer recognized that from a fiscal point of view Great Britain and Ireland must be regarded as separate entities. The Agricultural Land Rating act provided for payment during five years out of the imperial revenue of over half the local rates in England, while for Ireland, a purely agri-

below its fair proportion, was reserved. The overtaxation of Ireland cannot be successfully defended, and the attempt to justify and prolong it may prove to be the rock on which the Salisbury Government,

Individual and Corporate Property.

Various members of the Legislature at Albany are displaying their industry and ingenuity in the manufacture of bills to reduce the profits of the gas companies. and in many ways to interfere with those concerns, at least with those of them which are supposed to be guilty of making more money than corporations and trusts ought regulation or destruction of other corporations and trusts are also unusually abundant at Albany this winter. It would legislation. But all those who supported BRYAN last year gave their aid consciously. to a furious attack upon the rights of property. Certain members of the Union League Club permitted the heat of their hatred against Mr. PLATT to lead them to assail corporations; and there is a too general disposition to pound corporations, trusts, and other forms of consolidated property. It is an easy thing to do and requires no power of thought or exactness of assertion. Many superficial persons take it up without malice, and in the belief that it is or will be popular. They make a mistake. Humbug is common, but it is not popular.

These facile denouncers of corporate property and of trusts, these thoughtless arraigners of wealth, do not know what they are driving at. They forget that the security of property held and managed by associations of men cannot be weakened without weakening the security of all private property at the same time. The property of Tom, Dick, and HARRY, doing business as a corporation or a trust, is not inherently different from the individual property of each one of them. If the profits of associated capital, of corporations, of so-called monopolies, are to be fixed by law, the profits of all capital can be fixed in the same way. The price of labor can be fixed in the same way. The great labor monopolies, the great combinations for the purpose of keeping up the price of a day's work, can be smashed, and the principle of the Statute

Don't forget that when you are pitching into corporations and so on, you are pitching into private property of all sorts and working for the abolition of it.

The Herald on Cuba.

The Herald is opposed to the independence of Cuba, and favors the continuance of Spanish rule there. It is not unfriendly to Gen. WEYLER, and has repeatedly printed communications with which he had favored Like THE SUN, it publishes such despatches from Havana as may receive the approval of the Spanish censor there, besides other news about Cuban affairs obtained from those parts of Florida that lie nearest to Cuba. In yesterday's issue of our contemporary there was a despatch from Harana, by way of Key West, under date of Jan. 27, containing a few details of Gen. WEYLER's most recent performances in central Cuba. We take from it the following lines:

Gen. WETLER has reached Colon, and may be expected to arrive in Santa Clara on Friday. His flying columns have left behind them desolation and ruin. Outside the garrison towns there can now not be found standing a house or erea a pensant but in the Pinar del Rio, Harvana, or Matoncas provinces. The pactific population is in the greatest distress. Fourteen persons were found in the cane fields near Matanzas. They had taken refuge from the soldiery. They were in a starving condition and three have since died. It is undentable that such warfare as this will, if permitted to continue, have its certain effect, as in the historic instance of Warsaw. Cuba will be quiet and loyal to the present regime when all her inhabitants are dead."

The Havana correspondent of the Herald

turns quickly from what he calls "this picture of butchery and devastation." The features of it are not for print.

The Herald's news, which was sent from Havana on Wednesday, confirms the statements made in the despatch which we had printed the previous day, and confirms, too, the information contained in the official memorandum from the Spanish Legation at Washington, which also was printed in THE SUN of Tuesday. That memorandum described the success gained by the Spanish troops in the three provinces named in the despatches to THE SUN and the Herald, and told how the fugitive natives " perished" in their flight from these destroying troops. WEYLER'S trail for this week is marked by the blazing huts of the peasantry and the dead bodies of frightened runaways. It has been expected, we are informed by the Herald, that he will reach Santa Clara this day. Now again for the huts and their inmates! In the three months that have passed since WEYLER "took the field." he has desolated three undefended provinces. and the time has come for another province. But he may not have a free course in Santa Clara, for it is possible that he will there run against the revolution.

The Herald's Havana correspondent compares WEYLER's present performances with those that occurred in the "historic instance of Warsaw." Marshal SUVAROFF, however, fought the enemy at Warsaw, while WEY-LER has yet to fight his first battle in Cuba. It is in a wanton and dastardly manner that he burns and kills.

How can the Herald believe that the Cubans will ever submit hereafter to the rule of Spain ! How can they, after making a record so heroic as that which they have made within the past two years, consent to remain the subjects of the cruelest, most rapacious, and most perfidious Government in the civilized world How can they live under Spain, which has made Cuba a land of havoc and carnage ? It is ruin and despair for Cuba, or it is independence and regeneration.

Keep It at the Front. Many of the resolutions relating to the Cuban question that have been adopted by State Legislatures and at public meetings are unworthy of support. In some cases they are sympathetic atter a fashion, but that is insufficient; in some cases they express a desire for an "amicable and just settlement," but that is meaningless. The very best model for resolutions upon the Cuban question is to be found in the platform of the Republican party adopted by the National Convention at St. Louis in June last. In that declaration of the party which is about to assume control of the Government there are these sentences:

"We watch with deep and abiding interest the heroic battle of the Cuban patriots against oppression, and our heat hopes go out for the full success of their determined contest for liberty. We believe that the Government of the United States should actively use its influence and good offices to restore peace and to give Incurrences to the island."

There is a serious purpose in these words. There is strength in them. They have a practical bearing. They take the high ground that the Government of the United states should exercise its authority in be half of Cuban independence,

This exalted and magnanimous declaration should be kept at the front constantly from this time forward, as a declaration of the party which will very soon direct the policy of the American Government. It should be held up before both houses of Congress, before the incoming Administration, and before the President-elect, who is to enter the White House to be allowed to make. Measures for the a few weeks hence. Major McKinley was elected upon the platform which contains this significant declaration. He is bound to give heed to it. The Republican not be fair to judge from these facts party is bound to make every effort to carry that any great number of the members of out its terms. It is in the nature of a promthe Legislature sympathize intentionally use made to the American people by the with the socialistic and oppressive spirit representatives of the Republican party in which now animates so many proposals for national convention. A great majority of the American voters sustained the party which had drawn up this declaration for their acceptance.

> Keep it at the front. Keep it within sight of Senator HALE of Maine, who is a Republican. Keep it within everybody's sight, including the members of the New York Legislature, who would have done better to adopt the declaration in the Republican platform than to hold debate over any of the resolutions which were drawn up for their acceptance.

The President-elect has doubtless thought of the utterance of his victorious party in behalf of Cuban independence. It is plain as possible. It favors the full success of the heroic patriots of Cuba and the independence of their country. The purpose of it cannot be mistaken. We are glad to know that the President-elect. who will take office within five weeks, has expressed his approval of it.

Keep it at the front all the time. Make demand upon Congress, or at least upon the Republican members of Congress, that they shall give heed to it. The people are not to be deceived or circumvented in this matter. They desire that Cuba shall be freed from the bondage in which she is held, and that Spain shall be made aware that this desire is not to be trifled with.

The Cuban declaration in the Republican platform should be kept at the front until this Government carries it into execution. and until the flag of free Cuba shall float over an independent republic.

The President next succeeding CLEVE LAND, the incoming Administration, the Republican majority in Congress, the dominant Republican party of the United States, and the American people at large; are all for Cuban independence :

The Opposing Forces in Tammany.

To-night the Tammany Hall Committee on Organization will hold its first meeting in 1897, and the dexterity and political diplomacy of some of the more conservative leaders of Tammany Hall will be put to a test in the effort to carry forward a plan to ring back into its fellowship the true and honest Democrats, who were driven out by its disgraceful surrender to Bryanism They are the Democrats who contributed most largely to its campaign funds, and kept its policy conservative and patriotic, thus attracting to its support many citizens who

had confidence in their political judgment. Since the close of the late campaign these genuine Democrats have kept aloof from political organizations. A precipitate effort was made to enlist some of them in what remains of the National Democracy, with the Hon. W. R. GRACE as a general as well as special partner, holding all of the bonds and most of the stock in the concern: but nothing came of it. Accordingly, the more conservative Tammany leaders have been incited to efforts to get them again into sympathy with that organization.

The plan of these leaders is to give to the honest Democrats the posts of honor which

would not be the posts of danger in a suc cessful contest, and thereby strengthen the depleted ranks of Tammany, while restoring its lost prestige. The scheme, however, is not easily carried out. Embarrassing obstacles have arisen, and they are due to causes of which the explanation will give an enlivening and instructive view of the actual condition of our city politics.

When Tammany Hall went over to Bryanism in October there was a large exodus from its ranks, but simultaneously many thousands of those who had heretofore been its most boisterous opponents were attracted to it for that very reason. These were Populists, few in number but large in clap-trap devices, professional labor agitators, "antimachine" kickers, some of the Federation of Labor Socialists, single-tax men, and the early and original silverites, or "currency reformers," as they called themselves These new recruits joined vociferously in the Tammany canvass for BRYAN and Repudiation, and they were recompensed by being allowed to select for Tammany the only candidate nominated by it for a county office, the candidate for Coroner, quite appropriately. The zeal of these new recruits was greatly stimulated by inflammatory bulletins and addresses from the Tammany organization, by incendiary speeches and violent diatribes against wealth and thrift. and by sinister appeals to the dangerous elements of social discontent previously arrayed against Tammany Hall.

These newcomers, taking in all seriousness and sincerity the violent declarations of Tammany in October, are in favor of keeping up the fight on the same lines." They are for silver, and are dead against the trusts. They are for municipal ownership, on the true socialistic plan, of all the franchises and agencies of production. wish to keep up, as they say, the battle against monopolies until, let us say, New York is as poor as Kansas and its isolation as complete. They recognize, it is true, the futility of such a fight, yet they are intent upon continuing it; and to all opposing arguments they reply with disdain that they have been fighting a fruitless battle for many years under other titles and designations, and that now the certainty of defeat under the colors of Tammany neither appals nor distresses them. They have set their faces resolutely against the admission of the honest seceders to posts of honor or influence in the organization. The condition of their continued support of Tammany is the inexorable exclusion of gent ine Democrats as enemies of their destructive schemes.

To reconcile these two forces is a task which will tax all the resources of the Tammany leaders, who are striving to bring it back to political respectability. What will be the outcome ' Will honesty and patriotism triumph? These questions cannot be determined until the actual municipal campaign of next autumn is under way.

Our people would think the country safe if President McKinter should appoint the Hon. CHAUNCEY MITCHELL DEPEN to be Ambassador to England. He is honest, he is capable, be is faithful to the Constitution; and all attempts of Joux Brill to pull wool over his eyes would be made in vain.

In his inaugural message the Hop. JOHN W. LEEDY, Governor of Kansas and Populist of fame, remarked with much satisfaction that the dogs of Egypt had barked unanswered at the Pyramids for fifty centuries." Why a dog should bay the Pyramids, when the Pyramids never hurt the dog, no man knows. But the passage in question excited fervent admiration. It was attributed by the Governor's ill-wishers to his private secretary, the Hon. CHEOPS LITTLE, some time a Consul in parts of the Egyptians. As a matter of fact, Mr. Little told Mr. LEEDY about the Pyramids and Mr. LEEDY put in the dogs him-Credit to whom credit is due. So loud has been the chorus of praise in celebration of LITTLE'S Pyramids and LEEDY's dogs that Envy has begun to bark at the whole outfit BURTIS of Finney county has introduced this resolution into the Kansas House of Representatives, "in obedience to the wishes of his

"Whereas, It is reported once more that those dogs of Egypt are still barking at the Pyramids; therefore ed. That the a put to sleep, that they may not further engage in such

Now, by ANUBIS, this is treason most vile. If the dogs of Egypt have a prescriptive right bark at the Pyramids, the dogs of Egypt can afford to bark at this plutocratic resolution from Finney county. Are the Pyramids complaining? Do the Pyramids ask Finney county to enjoin the dogs? It might be thought that the dogs of Egypt would be willing to stop barking at the Pyramids after indulging in that playfulness for fifty centuries and would give the Sphinzes a chance, or raise a hy-Prophobic ululation at the Nile. But the dogs of Egypt are queer dogs. They have a license from CHEOPS LITTLE and Governor LEEDY. The Populists in the Kansas Legislature might, however, send a commission to Egypt to examine the dogs and find out why they bark at the Pyramids, and if anything else will do as well for them to bark at. In that case the Pyramids might be taken down and imported into Kansas, to be used on the bed of the State railroad to Galveston which LEEDY wants to have built.

On JACKSON'S birthday Boy BRYAN said. with his eye on the Democrats who revolted against the Chicago platform, that "no terms short of actual surrender should be those who deserted." Two weeks after according to the Montgomery Advertiser, this recommendation was "squarely voted down the Democratic Executive Committee of Alabama," and on Tuesday the Tammativ rganization of New York city suppressed its rampant Bryanite platform, adopted less than month before, and asked all the honest money Democrats to return. The way to "throw lown" BRYAN, though, is to throw him down,

That was a vigorous and scathing but timely rebuke to the perpetrators of the detest. able crime of arson which former Excise Commissioner Julius Harbungen, Grand Master of the Jewish Order of Free Sons of Israel, delivered at the Zion Lodge on Sunday, "I have een asked," he said, "the question why it is that the perpetrators of all such crimes are Hebrawa? And the answer is that history does not show a single instance where an American israelite stooped to so cowardly a crime as the firebug coterie has committed. No sympathy must be shown to these lepers of society. These incendiaries have no religion, no faith; they are unbelievers, coming from the vilest and lowest dregs of society abroad, filiterate, untutored, and unlike the American Israelite, proud of his country and religion."

The Hon, ELIJAH ADAMS MORSE of Canton. Mass., the gifted representative of the Shall-I-Go-Naked district in the House of Representatives, has been moved to utter the thoughts which arise in him in regard to the arbitration treaty. He wishes that those stiffnecked Senators who want to examine it "could hear the groans of the wounded in an ambulance train coming from the field battle," and thereby be convinced of the error of their ways and tumble over themselves in their haste to ratify, Mr. Monse's apparent belief that arbitration will do away with ambulances is almost as interesting as his belief that if no whiskey is sold in the Capitol, none will be drunk there. It could be wished, however, that he had developed his thought a little more. Many of his admirers are looking to him for an answer to the momentons question: "Will Arbitration Cure Black

THE POLLY OF ARRITRATION.

Such a Treaty Not Needed, England Being Already Under Bonds to Keep the Pence. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir : I am glad to see that you to-day enforce and amplify the argument that as we already have England substantially under bouds to keep the peace the proposed arbitration treaty is unneces and weakens our position of advantage, tending rather to provoke injury to us than to subserve the interests of peace: Under Mugwump inspiration there is now a

oncerted scheme to buildoze the Senate into the ratification of the treaty offhand, as a meas ure conceived by pure Christian humanity, t which all religious centiment must give assent under the compulsion of the teachings of the Gospel. Accordingly, the Senate is bombarded with petitions from religious bodies of one sort or another, from professional philan-thropists, and from college communities easily aroused by Mugwomp appeals of every kind, urging and demanding that the treaty shall be ratified without due discussion, exactly as it has been drawn by Mr. Olney and Lord Salisbury, and as if it had been sent down to us straight from heaven. Ager their usual fashion, these Mugwump-perverted people, comprising altogether only a small part of the community, deal with the subject as a moral question purely; something to be prayed of policy, of expediency; a question not for prayer meetings, but for careful common-se consideration, with a view to determining the practical consequences to our interests in the

Lord Salisbury himself has warned these sen timentalists that the treaty would not usher it the millennium, of which they imagine it to be the harbinger. It might prove an incentive to any which has yet arisen. It does not provide offensive and defensive preparations against to which have been long under way and are now continuing on a large and truly ominou scale. No other power except England offers a menace to our nears: but so long as we keep our hands free to make a resistance agains which she would need her full opposing strength she herself is menaced the more by rival Euro pean powers. Eliminate all chance of cettisto: with us, and England's military forces can be concentrated for the defence of her empire else where than in this hemisphere. She could pur eue her traditional policy of aggression and aggrandizement without fear of hostile inter ruption from this quarter. A great load would be lifted off her back; and eventually she would be all the stronger for the contest between England and America which is bound to come whenever England is satisfied that she can enter into it without endangering the integrity of the British empire. Foreseeing that contingency, England is now

proceeding with extensive military preparations

in Canada and the West Indies. The Canadian Pacific Railway is a subsidized military and po litical road. The fortifications at Halifax have been strengthened, and the same is true of those in the British West Indies. England is surrounding us with a cordon of threatening military preparations, including, fortifications and a transcontinental railway submarine cables intended and needed hostile purposes only. During the five years' term of the proposed treaty, would she cease these warlike measures, against which we are making no counterbalancing preparations? There is nothing in the Olney Pauncefote agreement which requires or even suggests the possibility of such a cessation. The five years could be spent and probably, I might say inevitably, would be spent in strengthening extending, and perfecting these hostile demonstrations against us, for such they are, with view to the ultimate coming of a time when they could be actually pushed to the extreme of war. Why is England making them so industriously and so tirelessly? She is not spending her money purposelessly. We are offering no incentive to such menacing measures. No aggres sions on British territory have been made and none is threatened. Canada is disturbed by an ominous race conflict, but it goes on and has gone on without interference or stimulation from us. So far from doing anything to stay we are rather lending her indirect assistance by supplying, through the bonding privilege extended to the Canadian Pacific Railway, the means by which alone that bostile enterprise is saved from bankruptcy, though it is the hot bed wherein is cultivated the Canadian sentiment that is bitterest and most malignant in its

The fear of an armed clash with us removed. would not England be all the freer to push forward these hostile preparations and also her schemes to promote British Capadian rivalry with us in the field of commerce? These schemes are no secret. They have been proclaimed and boasted of by all the Canadian snobe who have obtained or are now seeking British decorations as the reward for realons anti-American industry. If in the pursuit of these inimical measures England comes into any collision with our interests which provokes actual resentment on our part, she will rush with them to an "arbitral tribunal," and compel us to accept its decision under the provisions of the Olney-Pauncefote treaty; and she can keep up this continuously. We shall not be able to show our teeth, as we did in the case of her aggressions in Venezuela, though, as was then proved, only by such a threat can her traditional and uninterrupted course of bullying be checked and prevented. All we have to do now is to cry Halt! or we will shoot. The main objection to the proposed treaty to

that it strengthens England against her European rivals and competitors, and so far weakens us in our relations with her. So long as she is in danger of provoking war with us by too great persistency in her hostile policy in Canada, the West Indies, and South America, she will be held under salutary restraint, and hence the calamity of war, as to which the sentimentalists are so much alarmed, will be prevented or averted. England will behave herself very circumspectly if by misbehavior she knows she is likely to bring on a war with us that would exhaust all her military resources and leave her scattered possessions to be the prey of European powers eager to disrupt and destroy her empire. Hence we need no arbitration treaty as a bond of peace between England and America. We already have such a bond in the fear of a war with us which would end in the destruction of the British empire. The influences now working for the hasty

ratification of the Obey-Pauncefore treat; are similar in kind to those which resisted the American revolt against England when we secured our independence. If the device of arbitration had then been invented, they would all have been spent in a frantic demand that the causes of difference should be referred to arbitration for settlement; and this republic now would be a dependency of Great Britain. The same truckling, trading spirit which now rules the Chamber of Commerce and expresses itself in abuse of the Senate for decently deliberating over the proposed treats, instead of ratifying it without discussion, would then lave been arrayed against the pairiots. Because of such influences New York was a Tory city during the Revolution. It would have voted for any pusitianimous surrender to England. During our civil war it would have thrown up the sponge after every defeat of the Union forces, and it actually voted in 1864 for a candidate for President put up on a peace platform, the most disgraceful political declaration in our whole history. day a British fleet should appear approaching our harbor, the Chamber of Commerce would vote unanimously to surrender the city and pay any amount of indemnity exacted. Every Mugwump in town would cry out against resistance, and they would all be in favor of emptying the valits of the banks and sending the gold down on a lighter as a free-will peace offering to the British Admiral.

Unfortunately, these craven souls have been successful in influencing the sentiment of many Americans of courage and patriotic devotion by appealing to their humane and religious aversion to the bloodshed of war. It is all the more necessary, therefore, that the Senate should make no haste with this treaty. but examine it carefully and deliberately in all its possible consequences, so that to have their village become a new Lee

neanwhile the influences exerted by feeble entalism and hysterical phi may pass away, and sober and manly commer may obtain the mastery. As it is, the cry for immediate ratification comes from the very marters which least represent the sentiment of the people who give strength to this nation.

NEW YORK, Jan. 28,

A SAD ROMANCE,

Involving the Emotions of Two Young

Once upon a time there lived a serious young man He was serious all the way through. As in some streams his depth revealed itself at the very top, waves played upon the surface. He seemed to have no surface. He was all toner so

This young man loved seriously an idle young woman. He saw her first as Naujok's St. Cecelia in a church tableau. He had loved the picture. He parted her hair in the middle and she had a St. Cecella nose, so that the young man did not observe that there was also much in the picture that was not her face. She could not even play the plane be-

The idle young woman loved seriously nothing whatever. Leart of all did she love the serious young man. If he had no surface, she was all sur ace, like a brook, all waves full of light and bright ness. The young man was attracted by the waves and imagined a depth beneath them. She was remagine no waves upon its surface. So when he asked her to say "Yes," she answered "Ro." He suffered greatly and, after a time, he died, and he went to purgatory.

Some months later she eaught pre-

Some months later she eaught pneumonia as a dance and she went to purgatory, too. She found him seated at a gilatening dinner table paying com-pliments and telling funny stories to a woman in a décolleté gown. The woman she recognised as a décolleté gown. The woman she recognised as the head of the missionary society in her former home. "Of all people!" she exclaimed. "How do keeper. "They are doing penance for having been

bores on earth and they are learning small talk se as to be agreeable in heaven," was his answer, "How nice!" she thought, "Purgatory is quit able furthest from them?" she asked, "Tour task is different," was the reply, and to her were given seven books on sociology and seven on paycholgy and seven on philosophy, and she was made to manthink enough to be agreeable in heaven," In time her thoughts made her serious, and the

of the diners floated to her ears, and after a while he grew seriously to love the young man at the table, for the light and dash of his talk attracte her and she took for granted a depth beneath them, But he loved her not at all and thought "How dut! and unresponsive she has grown. She might take the trouble to be agreeable even if she does read big books." This caused her to suffer great sorrow. At last the time of their preparation was ended

and it became time for them to enter, perfect, tate heaven, and as they stood together, perfect, upon the threshold, they loved each the other, at last, "Mine?" he asked. "Forever!" she answ hey entered the gate.

But in heaven they neither marry nor are given in

SUNBEAMS.

-During a storm at Danville, Ky., a section of oof 185 feet long and 40 feet wide was blown from a farmer's barn.

-All the Chief Justices of Kansas except the last ne, David Martin, resigned before their terms were up, and Justice Martin was the enty one holding the office to swear in his successor.

-Oysters and eggs in course of shipment in the express car of a Santa Fé train that was blocked by snowdrift near Dodge City, Kan., served to feed he passengers during a ten hours' detention, -Rembers of the Church of the Open Bible, which

has been organized in Shelby county, Ind., are pledged not to support any political party that does not stand for absolute prohibition of the liquer traffic. -Weak boards for eletern novers are in good repute as thief catchers in Wabash, Ind., since a

burgiar fleeing with jewelry from F. W. Woods's water and arrested. -At Louisville a tenor singer who sued a theatre manager for breach of contract demanded a jury of musicians in order that they might be competent

to judge of the quality of his voice, as he intende -One day in the early part of this month the reather was so sum mer like at Houston, Tex., that duck trousers were worn. A few days later the heaviest snow storm of the season was reported in

the northern portion of the State. -Toung America is suffering from the Cuban was town, Ind., where the calf of Leander Young's leg was torn by the discharge of a com panion's gun in a mock battle between Spanish and

Cuban soldiers in which paper wads were fired. me ben is equal to an acre of land and the calculations of a Central Branch, Kan., farmer, who figures that whereas the ground produces in a year twenty bushels of corn, worth \$2, the bea less to take care of, lays ten done rggs, worth \$1.50.

Foreign Notes of Real Interest. Pope Leo, it is said, is about to found an interes

tional Catholic university at assist, the little Cm-brian town where St. Francis has his shripe. Perfumed warming pans are the latest form that British hospitality has taken. The hostess finds out the tastes of her guests and employs illy, rose, heliotrope, or new mown hay accordingly.

Queen Withelmins of Holland enjoyed her fir state ball on New Year's Day. Her partner to her first official dance was M, de Struve, the Russian Ambassador, formerly Minister to Washington.

Two young women of Moscow recently strangled an old female miser and took her money, as they explained in court, "in order to provide themselved with funds for travelling abroad to complete their scientific education."

Baroness Burdett-Courts beads the list in a votfor the most popular woman in England outside of the royal family, just taken by a London newspaper. Ellen Terry and Adelina l'atti come next, fellowed by Lady Warwick and Lady Henry Somerset.

Italy has just been celebrating the centenary of the bandiern tricolore, the red, white, and green flag, adopted by the Cispadane republic in imitation of the French revolutionary red, white, and blue. Most of the European nations now have flage of three stripes. Germany's Minister to Tokio has become a person

non grain to the Japanese by slashing a native are dent across the face with his waip while driving is the clay screets recently. The attack was voked and the Japenese newspapers demand the recall of the Minister. Scandinavia wants to secure peace in case of

European war by having its neutrality guaranteed by the powers, as is now the case with Beigium and Switzerland. Resolutions asking for this submitted in the Norwegiau Storthing, the Swedish litzedag, and the Danish Folkething. Magdelen College, Oxford, has refused to accept

a tatlet to dibbon, the historian, who was a stu dent there. Gibbon had a very low opinion of his college, and left on record 140 years ago that life there "stagnated in a round of college business, Tory politics, personal stories, and private scandal. France's Senate, which sits to the Luxemburg palace, has struck against having any more statues of

hald headed poets set up in the Luxemburg gardens it draws the line at the hairless Paul Verlaine, the last puets hovored, Théodore de l'anville, Heart Murger, and L-conte de Lisie, being also baid. M. Gaston Paris of the Academie Française has struck a deadly blow against Germany, in declaring

that many of Wagner's plots are not German. Tann hanner is an Italian legens of the fourteenth cen-tury, Lotengrin is French, while Parsival and Tris-tan, as is well known, are Celtic tales from the King Arthur cycle. As the Palais Royal in Paris has been losing ite

trade for some time, is is now planned to turn to into an immense hotel, which will be made ready for the 1900 exhibition. The garden will be roofed over in winter with glass, and concerts will be given duly by M. Colonne's orchestra. The Government has agreed to let the Galerie d'Orléans in the Palais Reyal for 1,900,000 france.

Paris's Society for Psychical Research is having a hard time over the Tilly-sur Scules apparellous. a recent meeting it was found impossible to agree on a single fact as established beyond doubt. The Abbé Brettes, however, declares that the apparitions are the work of the devil, while the Bishop of Bayeus has anthorized the erection of a statue of the Viego Mary on the spot where she is said to have sp peared, and the inhabitants of Tilly naturally hear